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AMERICAN THRUSTS AT BREST SMASHED BY GERMAN TROOPS

Tremendous Losses Inflicted on Invaders as Reich Forces Swing Into Action

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—Never has the military rule that the attacking forces suffer greater losses been better proven than in the big struggle for the coastal fortresses in Brittany where repeated American attacks against the German garrisons at St. Nazaire, Lorient, Brest and particularly at St. Malo were all repelled with tremendous losses to the attackers.

Bluntly turning down the American offer to surrender, Colonel Andreas von Aulock, commanding the German garrison at St. Malo, together with his officers and men are defending each inch of ground. Fully utilizing the rocky terrain and supported by the huge coastal guns, the defenders have not only inflicted severe losses upon the American tank and infantry formations attacking from the eastern outskirts of the town, but in a counter-attack completely encircled an enemy fighting group and annihilated it.

Despite continual American reinforcements, all attacks against St. Nazaire and Brest were repelled and more than 40 American tanks were destroyed in the forefield of Brest. In addition, German defenders of Brest carried out a number of sorties and inflicted heavy losses.

During the past 24 hours, the American forces in Brittany were only able to make headway toward the German bases north of Guingamp.

In the remaining sectors of the invasion front, two major events characterized the fighting yesterday, namely the reopening of heavy artillery druinfire in the Canadian-occupied sector south of Caen and the swerving to the north of the Americans from the Le Mans area.

Canadian Advance Stopped

As reported previously, the Canadian force attempted to push southward from the Caen-Falaise road and join forces with the American 3rd army in the Le Mans sector, and thus encircle the German forces in that sector, but obviously aggravated by the complete failure of the Canadians to gain any ground, the Americans, yesterday, sacrificed part of their forces advancing eastward from Le Mans and swerved sharply to the north.

The Canadian forces in the Falaise area together with the British 2nd army which came to the former's assistance made no headway and were stopped five kilometers north of Falaise in the face of German resistance which could not be overpowered. German counter-attacks south of Caen, on the other hand, hampered enemy operations effectively.

Before launching their heavy drumfire, the Canadians, yesterday, carried out only limited local operations. Whereas, during the large-scale battles waged the past three days, no less than 278 of their tanks were knocked out, the Germans yesterday only destroyed 32 tanks. During the day new formations were brought up and during the evening hours the Canadians opened up a terrific bombardment, indicating that a new large-scale attack is to be launched in this sector shortly.

The Americans, in the Le Mans sector, meanwhile, wheeled to the north but encountered fierce German resistance everywhere. In the Mayenne sector, the Americans continued to feel forward toward the east hesitatingly.

Other American units pushed forward its motorized spearheads without any regard to their exposed flank, but supported by extremely strong air forces, from the middle Sarth by way of Montfort and Beaufay toward the east and northeast. Also from the Nantes-Angers region the Americans appear to be moving up the Loire.

Merrill Given Post

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Brigadier-General Frank Merrill, Commander of the American Force named "Merrill's Marauders," has been appointed commander of the liaison group for China, Burma and India at Mountbatten Headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, because of the breakdown in morale of his unit, according to a dispatch received here. The breakdown is attributed to the sick and wounded being ordered back into action prematurely due to a misunderstanding of orders.

Christian Group Here Severely Condemns Inhuman Yank Acts

Severely condemning the inhuman action of the American soldiers in desecrating the remains of Japanese soldiers, the Japan Christian Council at its meeting on Friday adopted the following resolution:—"According to a dispatch from Zurich, dated July 27, an American magazine has reported that the Roman Catholic Church Archdiocese in Missouri issued a strong warning with respect to the inhuman act perpetrated by American soldiers and other citizens toward the remains of Japanese soldiers killed in battle. As a blasphemy against the Creator and Man and therefore an unpardonable sin, such an act can never be forgiven from the standpoint of the Christian faith. Therefore the Japan Christian Council, the joint organization of the Protestant and Catholic Churches in Japan, strongly desires that not only the Roman Catholic Churches, but also the Protestant Churches in America, would take appropriate and effective measures against the repetition, under any circumstance, of the inhuman act in question, however fierce the present world war may develop in the days to come."

SOVIET ASPIRATIONS FEARED BY TURKEY

By Cutting Ties With Germany Ankara Hopes to Counter Russian Schemes

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—Turkey's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany was motivated, not by any feeling of unfriendliness toward the German people but by fear of Soviet aspirations in the western Mediterranean, Asia Minor and in the Near East, declared Dr. Hermann Rau, Chief Editor of the Overseas Service of the Domei News Agency, in commenting on the recent tide of events. He declared:

"Turkey broke off her diplomatic relations with Germany before she was forcibly pushed into it by others. All along both the people and the Government of Turkey had been convinced that for the sake of the country's interests, Turkey must keep out of the controversies among the great Powers. Putting up the argument that in view of the present-day developments in armament, she would be able to do little in the war, Turkey had been resisting the frequent pressure from the anti-Axis camp. Turkey harbored no ill will toward Germany, but on the contrary the relationship between the two countries was one of extreme amiability.

"Why, then, has Turkey made this decision which was not desired by Ankara and which was paradoxical under the prevailing circumstances? Premier Sukru Saracoglu's statements and the editorials in the Turkish papers fail to give a satisfactory explanation.

"The real reason why Turkey has severed diplomatic relations with Germany has nothing to do with the Germans themselves. The policy was dictated by fear of Soviet aspirations in the western Mediterranean, in Asia Minor and in the Near East. It is probably Turkey's hope that by joining the anti-Axis camp, she will thus be able to protect herself from Soviet aggressions.

"In this connection it might be said that Turkey has not joined the anti-Axis because she reposes full trust in Britain. For how can any country, after seeing the British betrayal of Poland, trust such a nation? But Britain will naturally strive to protect her own interests in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, and this will mean the frustration of the Soviet Union's aggressions.

"Germany has done her utmost to continue her friendly relations with Turkey. The new political development is the fault neither of Germany nor of Turkey, but is due to the fact that Turkey is geographically situated in an area which is the pathway to the Orient."

Turner Sets Up G.H.Q.

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Vice-Admiral Richmond Turner, commander of the amphibious forces of the United States Pacific Fleet, has announced that his headquarters has been established this time on Saipan Island, according to a Honolulu dispatch. Turner's units had participated in the landing operations in Guadalcanal, Gilberts, Marshalls and in the Marianas.

NIPPON UNITS CRUSH AMERICAN ATTEMPT TO TAKE HENGYANG

U.S. Mechanized Corps Aided By 7,000 Chungking Troops Driven Toward Paoking

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, August 11.—Japanese Forces commenced action at noon on August 9 to smash the obstinate American counter-offensive against Hengyang, which fell into Japanese hands on August 8 and are now attacking an American mechanized unit in a sector west of Hengyang, gradually pressing the enemy in the direction of Paoking, 90 kilometers west of Hengyang.

The American mechanized unit made its appearance with 7,000 Chungking troops, at dawn on August 9 in the neighborhood of Yingpo on the highway between Hengyang and Paoking as well as in the vicinity of Hengyang.

In view of the serious nature of the loss, the American air force in China is now attempting to recapture Hengyang by sending a mechanized unit transported to Kweilin by the India-China air route.

Will Strengthen Position

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—In an interview with foreign correspondents yesterday, Chungking military authorities declared that the present objective of the Japanese Forces which occupied Hengyang is most probably the strengthening of the newly-gained position by capturing various strategic points within a radius of 40 kilometers around the walled town, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Replying to a question whether the Japanese will again start an advance to the south, Chungking authorities stated that the possibility of such a Japanese advance cannot be ignored, but for the time being it may not be undertaken.

Chungking Pessimistic

Domei

CANTON, August 11.—Admitting the fall of Hengyang, the vital stronghold in the Chungking 9th War Zone, Chungking military authorities voiced a pessimistic view, evidently anticipating a further Japanese advance through the Canton-Hankow railway or to strike at the bases of the American air force in China, according to today's Chungking broadcast.

Chungking military authorities further said, "The Japanese Forces who had commenced a general attack on Hengyang on August 4, drove a wedge into the heart of the walled town on August 7. General Fang Hsien-chueh, Commander of the 10th Army, after having dispatched a last message to Chiang Kai-shek, continued desperate resistance till the beleaguered town finally fell into Japanese hands.

"The Japanese may not commence a southward advance immediately but it is most probable that they will soon strike southward in order to break through the Canton-Hankow railway or assault a group of the China bases of the American air force."

Sends Final Message

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—After 40 days of attack by the Japanese, Hengyang, Chungking's most vital base in Hunan, finally fell into Japanese hands yesterday morning. According to a Chungking dispatch, the Chungking army authorities late last night revealed that on the eve of the fall of Hengyang, General Fang Hsien-chueh, commander of the enemy 10th army, who surrendered to the Japanese, sent the following final message to General Chiang Kai-shek.

"The Japanese Troops charged into the city this morning and street fighting broke out. All my subordinates were killed in action to the last man. Fulfilling my duty as a soldier, I will fight to the end to defend the fortress. I think this will be my last message to you."

The dispatch further discloses that Chiang received this message on the morning of August 8 and that it was signed by Fang and his staff officers as well as by three divisional commanders.

Calls on Prime Minister

Chou Fo-hai, Acting President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, now in Tokyo, accompanied by his secretary, Ma Chi-liang, at 9 a.m. Saturday called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at his official residence to tender his greetings. At 10 a.m. the same day Mr. Chou also called on Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, and at 1 p.m. War Minister Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama and General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff. Later, at 5 p.m. he paid another visit to Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, and in the evening, Mr. Chou attended a dinner given in his honor by Mr. Ishiwata at the latter's official residence **(Photo Shows Mr. Chou (left) and Prime Minister General Koiso.)**

EGYPTIAN PREMIER HITS BRITISH PLAN

Creation of Purely Jewish State In Arab Communities Is Bitterly Opposed

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Premier Nahas Pasha of Egypt in the Senate on Friday protested against the British Labor Party executive committee's report on Zionism which would make Palestine purely Jewish and Zionist, according to a Cairo dispatch.

He stated that for the first time the intention to chase Arabs from Palestine has been made public. "Such settlement," the Premier warned, "if realized or adopted in principle would arouse the entire Arab world against the Jews and lead to complete loss of faith in justice."

Pointing out that the report suggests that in order to favor the installation of a Zionist state in the heart of Arab communities there should be the extension of frontiers of Palestine by agreements with Egypt, Syria and Transjordan, he declared, "We are astonished that such settlement could be envisaged."

Meanwhile, it is reported that all Arab countries have accepted the invitation from Premier Nahas Pasha of Egypt to a meeting at Alexandria which is meant by him to be preparatory to an all-Arab conference, according to a Cairo dispatch. The conference will begin on September 25.

Arabs Will Object

Domei

GENEVA, August 11.—Professor Stuart Dodd, who had been on the teaching staff of Beirut University for 16 years, in a letter to the New York Herald Tribune recently said that the American public was incorrectly informed regarding the Palestine problem since all reports on that issue published in the United States come from Jewish sources.

Dodd drew attention to the fact that the Arabs would object to an unrestricted Jewish immigration in Palestine. Thus, Dodd emphasized, the Jewish emigrants would not find the security they desire in Palestine.

Pasha Blasts Americans

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 11.—An examination of the election programs of the Democratic and Republican parties in the United States will show that American politicians have agreed to wrest Palestine from the Arabs, said Premier Nahas Pasha of Egypt in an official declaration to the Parliament today.

The Premier also said that he regretted the fact that the confidence which the Arab nations had placed in the Anglo-Americans had been betrayed, especially by the Americans.

TWO NAURU RAIDERS ARE BROUGHT DOWN

Defenders on Wotje Blast One Machine—One More Falls Victim Attacking Ceram

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 12.—Japanese Units on Nauru Island brought down two out of six medium enemy planes which came attacking the island early on the morning of August 10. On the same day, 17 large four-engined enemy planes launched a daytime attack on Wotje Island of the Marshall group and one was downed by the Japanese on the spot.

1 Downed Over Boela

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, August 12.—Attacking with increasing persistency in the southwestern Pacific area, a formation of 50 enemy planes, comprised of bombers and fighters, raided Boela on Ceram Island on the morning of August 9. Our Defense Corps on the spot downed one large-sized plane. Again on the morning of August 11, a unit of 20 B-24 planes attacked Kaimana in the northwestern section of New Guinea.

Land on Two Isles

Approximately three battalions of enemy forces that landed on the two islands of Amsterdam and Mittelberg off the northwestern coast of the "phoenix head" peninsula in New Guinea have apparently commenced construction of an airfield for small-sized planes, reports Domei

U.S. Loses 4 B-29's

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—The U.S. War Department today announced that three B-29's of the American 20th air corps have not yet returned from Kyushu and Palembang raids and that another B-29, which made a forced landing on a China base, was machine-gunned by four Japanese planes, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

OUR MEN PREPARING FOR NEXT OPERATION IN INDO-BURMA AREA

Reopening of Ledo Road Being Blockaded, Says Imperial Headquarters Communique

Disclosing the present war situation in the Burma area, the Imperial Headquarters in its communique issued at 3:30 p.m. on Saturday announced that Imperial Japanese Forces in the coastal area are occupying the line extending from the area northeast of Buthidaung to the south of Maungdaw while in the Kaladan Valley, the Japanese are occupying the area near the Indo-Burmese border line closely facing the enemy.

It was also announced that Japanese Units operating around Kohima and Imphal Basin adjusted their firing lines in the neighborhood of the Indo-Burmese border early this month and are now making preparations for their next operations.

Regarding the situation in the North Burma area, it was revealed that the Japanese Units which had gradually moved back from the Fukawng sector occupied the vital line on the north side of the Burma Railway, west of Mogaung, and are now facing a numerically superior enemy.

After defending Myitkyina for a long time and smashing the attacks of the numerically superior enemy, the Japanese Units broke through the enemy encirclement net on the two consecutive nights of August 2 and 3 and withdrew to the vital point at the rear of the fighting line.

In the Nu River area, the Japanese Units, upon firmly securing the various vital points on the west bank of the Nu River are blocking the reopening of the Ledo Road in the face of attacks by heavy enemy odds, the Imperial Headquarters communique concluded.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m. August 12

"The present war situation in the Burma area follows:

"1—South Indo-Burma Border Area:

In the coastal sector, the Japanese Forces are occupying the line extending from the area northeast of Buthidaung to the south of Maungdaw and in the Kaladan Valley the Japanese are occupying the area near the Indo-Burma border line closely facing the enemy.

"2—Central Indo-Burma Border Area:

Our Units operating around Kohima and Imphal Basin adjusted their firing lines near the Indo-Burma border in the early part of August and are now preparing for the next operations.

"3—North Burma Area:

Our Units that have gradually moved back from the Fukawng sector occupied the vital line on the north side of the Burma Railway, west of Mogaung, and are now facing a numerically superior enemy.

Japanese Units that had been defending Myitkyina for a long period in smashing the attacks of the numerically superior enemy, broke through the enemy encirclement net on the nights of August 2 and 3 and withdrew to a vital point at the rear.

"4.—Nu River Area:

Firmly securing the vital points on the west bank of the Nu River, Our Units in the face of the attacks by heavy enemy odds are blockading the reopening of the Ledo Road."

Heavy Battle Raging

Without abandoning their scheme of reopening the Ledo Road despite the rainy season, the anti-Axis forces are persistently repeating their counter-attacks against north Burma resulting in a series of heavy fighting day in and day out.

Against numerically superior forces, Japanese Units in north, south and central Burma have been vigorously fighting in close cooperation with Air Units and inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy.

In the south Indo-Burmese border area, the Japanese Forces, upon occupying the line extending from the northeast of Buthidaung to the south of Maungdaw as well as the sector near the border are now facing the enemy troops. No important change has been seen in recent days.

Since the commencement of the offensive operation against Imphal in mid-March, the Japanese had been fighting against heavy odds but succeeded in frustrating the enemy counter-offensive although possession of the Imphal Basin was not attained. Japanese Units that had been operating around Kohima and Imphal Basin adjusted their firing line in the early part of this month and are now making preparations for a new campaign. In this area the enemy's counter-thrust was not effective. Against innumerable difficulties the gallant fighting of our Troops is beyond description.

In north Burma the enemy units that had been supplied from the air effected a southward advance against our positions. After dealing heavy losses in men and material upon the enemy, the Japanese Forces gradually moved back from the Fukawng sector and took up their position on the north side of the Burma railway west of Mogaung.

Our Units are now holding their position against numerically superior enemy forces consisting of two Chungking divisions, one air-borne brigade and two West African brigades. In particular the losses of the Chungking troops near Mogaung and Kamaing were enormous.

Under the protection of the air force, enemy troops have been trying to encircle Myitkyina. In the past two months, Japanese Units despite numerical inferiority, have been battling against two divisions of the Chungking army, two air-borne brigades and one American brigade.

On the nights of August 2 and 3, the Japanese succeeded in evacuating their position to points at the rear of the firing line. At the time of the evacuation, the Unit Commander of the Japanese Forces that had been defending Myitkyina entrusted the evacuating troops to a subordinate officer and, with a small group of men, met a glorious end after fiercely resisting until the last.

On the Nu River front, the Japanese Units are constantly exerting strenuous efforts to foil the enemy attempts to reopen the Ledo Road. Firmly securing vital bases such as Lungling, Lhameng, Tengyueh and Pingka, our units are staunchly resisting a superior enemy force composed of 10-odd divisions. In face of the relentless Japanese onslaughts, more than half of each enemy division have already been smashed.

Meanwhile, Japanese Railway Corps have been greatly contributing toward the progress of our operations and giving all-out collaboration to the land units day and night.

On the other hand, Japanese Army Air Units have been delivering devastating blows to the enemy day after day either in advancing to the enemy base or in intercepting the enemy's air attacks. The assistance of our air formations to the land forces was tremendous.

Enemy War Prisoners In Japan Doing Well, Says Vatican Official

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—British, American, Dutch and Canadian prisoners of war in Japan are being given very satisfactory treatment, Archbishop Paolo Marella, Apostolic Delegate to Japan, reported to the Vatican after having made a round of visits to camps in western Japan, according to a Vatican dispatch. He also reported that the prisoners were working at several factories according to their abilities and that they were allowed to write to and receive letters from their families.

AMERICAN AIR BASE AT ANKANG BOMBED

Japanese Set Ablaze 13 Enemy Fighters and Blast 5 Other Planes

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 11.—Carrying out a night raid on Ankang airfield in Shensi Province, an advance base of the American air force in China, a unit of the Japanese Air Force early this morning set ablaze 13 fighters and blasted five other small planes. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Enemy Utterly Confused
By G. MASUI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 11.—Japanese bombers raiding Ankang airfield, a base of the American air force in China early this morning found the skies over the target lit up by a bright moon and lights glowing at the airfield. Because a formation of B-29's had passed over immediately before bound for Japan the enemy believed that these new arrivals were also comrade planes.

On the field were parked a row of fighters. Captain M. of the No. 1 plane swooped down to a dangerously low level and saw that there were a considerable number of new fighters, the highly vaunted Republic P-41's, among the parked planes. The Captain dropped his bombs and roaring away saw flames spread in three directions and enemy planes blazing fiercely. The No. 2 plane tore in aiming at the fire and set fire to four more sections. The No. 3 plane also set fire to four places.

The hail of accurately placed bombs caused the fire to spread over the field. Thrown into confusion the enemy did not have time to fire the anti-aircraft guns.

NIPPON UNITS BLAST 1,030 FOE AIRCRAFT IN JULY OPERATIONS

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Results in China, Burma, India, Pacific Areas

Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Units shot down, set ablaze or damaged a total of 1,030 enemy aircraft during July in their offensive and intercepting operations against the enemy air forces, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3:30 p.m. on Saturday.

Losses on the Japanese side in the same period were 34 planes self-blasted or not yet returned and 105 others that were damaged on the ground, making a total of 139, the Imperial Headquarters also disclosed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m. August 12

"The composite war results obtained by the Imperial Army and Navy Units in their offensive and intercepting operations against the enemy air forces during July follow:

"1—Losses Inflicted on the Enemy:

South Pacific Area:

	(Planes)
Shot Down	81
Damaged	60

Central Pacific Area:

	(Planes)
Shot Down	154
Damaged	112

North Pacific Area:

	(Planes)
Shot Down	3
Damaged	2

Chima Area:

	(Planes)
Shot Down	90
(whereof 17 Unconfirmed)	
Set Ablaze or Damaged	475

Burma, Indian Ocean Area:

	(Planes)
Shot Down	19
Damaged	44
Total	1,030

"2—Losses on Our Side:

	(Planes)
Self-Blasted or Not Yet Returned	34
Damaged on Ground	105
Total	139"

WAR MEASURE BOLSTERED

Extension of Prohibited Zones To Foreigners Promulgated

The extension of the so-called B zones of Article 1 of the Emergency Measures Ordinance, where the entrance or residence of persons other than those having permits from the Home Minister is prohibited, was proclaimed by Proclamation 443 of the Home Ministry in the Official Gazette of August 11. The step was taken in view of a necessity from the national defense standpoint. Article 1 of the Emergency Measures Ordinance deals with the traveling and other acts of foreigners in various areas along the Pacific coast and in the Tokyo suburbs.

Foreigners who reside in zones newly included in the B zones must apply for permits based on Article 3 of Order No. 61 of the Home Ministry of 1943 which was published in the Official Gazette of September 29, of the same year.

Churchill at Italian Front

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill today arrived on the Italian front, it was announced by the anti-Axis headquarters, according to a Rome dispatch.

BRITISH WITHHOLD FREEDOM FOR INDIA

No Hope for Solving Deadlock If Cripps' Proposals Not Accepted, Amery Declares

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 11.—Britain's intention not to give the Indians their independence was emphatically stated by Secretary of State for India, Leopold Amery, when he declared in the House of Commons on July 28 in course of the India debate that so long as the Indian National Congress does not accept the Cripps' proposals as the basis of negotiations there could be no hope of solving the deadlock.

Reporting on the debate, the Daily Telegraph reports as follows according to a London dispatch:

Rethick Lawrence, Socialist, opening the debate asked the State Secretary to bear in mind the great importance of choosing a suitable and early opportunity of giving liberty to the men who must be in the end the parties to an agreement.

Walter Elliot, Conservative, called for a new India bill in the next session, a bill which the House could get to work on and which would enable an advance to be made. Gandhi has decided to recognize the principle of partition, he said, and these proposals cannot be left simply kicking about.

Sir George Schuster, National Liberal, differed from Elliot on the advisability of introducing a new India bill before the Indians had got together to consider their own future.

Hill Urges Independence

Conservative Hill, an eminent scientist, who recently spent several months in India, said the country was living on the edge of a precipice. He believed in giving India self-government, including the care of her own defense. The "balkanization" would leave her defenseless against aggression

Winding up the debate, Amery began with the assurance that the government stood by the Cripps' proposals. He went on: "The Congress is sticking to one central demand which does not leave any room for ambiguity—immediate recognition of India's independence. In the provisional government proposed, the only powers reserved to the Viceroy are those which deal with the control of military operations. That was precisely the demand on which negotiations with Congress broke down two years ago."

Continuing, Amery said: "Indeed Gandhi now adds the further stipulation that India is to bear no part of the cost of her own defense in this war. As long as that is the basis of Gandhi's proposals, they obviously do not afford even a starting point for profitable discussion either with Lord Wavell or with the interned Congress leaders. They are in no sense a response to the Viceroy's invitation to Gandhi to produce constructive proposals."

Gandhi Sees Sapru

Domei

LISBON, August 11—Mahatma Gandhi conferred for three hours with Sir Tej Sapru, President of the Indian Liberal Party, on August 9, according to a Bombay dispatch.

At the meeting was present Chakravarti Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras.

The conferees are believed to have discussed Gandhi's proposal for a scheme of cooperation between the Hindu and Muslim populations of India.

FINNISH ARMY WIPES OUT SOVIETS NEAR PLOMANTSI

Victory Thwarts Red Army to Encircle Finns Southeast Of Lake Ladoga

Domei

HELSINKI, August 11.—The complete annihilation of two Soviet divisions by the Finnish army near Plomantsi on the Finnish Front was the subject of the entire Finnish press today and proud Finnish citizens everywhere were speaking of the Great "Motti" battle comparable to the legendary Finnish victories of the winter war near Suomussalmi and at Rattee.

The Helsingin Sanomat and the Uusi Suomi editorially stressed that the great victory at Plomantsi was comparable to the heroic fight put up by the Finnish troops at Suomussalmi and Rattee which won fame throughout the world.

This victory, the papers pointed out, has thwarted the extensive Soviet plan to encircle that Finnish troops southeast of Lake Ladoga and the fact that the two Soviet divisions were wiped out by heavily outnumbered Finnish troops is the best proof that the Finnish army has not lost anything of its spirit and fighting strength.

Major-Gen. Keller Hit As American Missiles Blast Canadian Units

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Again, a formation of American heavy bombers accidentally dropped a load of fragmentation bombs into a Canadian troop concentration seriously wounding Major-General R. F. L. Keller, Commander of the Canadian 3rd Division, according to a report from the Canadian 1st Army in France. Keller was wounded in the left arm and leg and also suffered a chest wound. The bombs also caused a number of casualties among the troops.

U.S. CRUELTY IS HIT BY BANDOOLA U SEIN

Burmese Indignant at Desecration of Nippon War Dead By American Soldiers

Domei

RANGOON, August 11.—Expressing the horror and indignation of the Burmese Government and people over the latest crime against humanity committed by the American soldiers in desecrating the remains of the Japanese war dead, Bandoola U Sein, Minister of Religious Affairs, National Welfare and Propaganda, declared this enemy savagery has strengthened the steel determination of all Burmese as well as of every Asiatic to win final victory in the present war in order to rid East Asia forever of the tyranny of the Anglo-American barbarians.

He said that like the Indians, the Japanese, Burmese, Chinese, Filipinos—in short, all Asiatics—all have to remember the cold-blooded, bestial atrocity committed on their own people by the British and Americans.

When the Burmese heard the news of skulls being sent home by the American soldiers as "souvenirs" and the forearms of the Japanese dead being carved into letter-openers, and explosives placed into the stomachs of the Japanese wounded, they were horror-stricken and indignant beyond words, the minister declared.

"All this makes us all the more determined to fight the war against our enemy to a victorious end," he asserted. "We take these actions as an insult not only to Japan but to the whole of Asia." These atrocities committed by the Anglo-Americans reveal they not only are hypocrites in peacetime, living comfortably and parasitically on the sweat and labor of other peoples, but stripped of their possessions, they begin to show extreme cruelty, Minister Bandoola U Sein declared.

Cites Foe's Cruelties

Such atrocities though arousing fresh indignation did not come as a surprise, he said because the Burmese still remember similar atrocities committed by the enemy in Burma at the time of the third Burmese war in 1885 and for five years after that date, the Burmese refused to be pacified.

The Burmese were up in arms against the British and there were rebellions throughout the whole period. The British, the minister declared, committed every conceivable atrocity against the Burmese during this time.

He mentioned one instance when the British suspected the venerable Phongyi of Mandalay of having given shelter to a certain Burmese prince who led the rebellion. Without evidence but acting only on suspicion, the British hanged Phongyi and made all the people in the vicinity look at the dead man hanging.

He also recalled the notorious Toungoo Episode which occurred at the time of the British evacuation when 20 or 30 Phongyis of advanced age were seized by the enemy and made to work like beasts. When the old priests would totter, they were whipped by the British. The Phongyis were ultimately all killed, being pushed into wells or squashed down with logs. They still talk about this Toungoo Episode, Mr. Bandoola U. Sein said, adding that when he visited this part of the country, the people came in tears to tell him of their horrible experiences.

Giving another instance, he said that very recently, enemy parachutists who landed in the vicinity of Katha before being driven away, tried to burn the Burmese village and destroy the paddy-fields which formed Burma's life-blood.

The minister added that the Burmese are conscious of the fact that if Burma were to fall under the Anglo-American rule again, the Burmese would be treated like animals. "Therefore," he stated "we Burmese are all the more determined to fight the Anglo-Americans hand in hand with and cooperate with the rest of Asia to bring to fruition the lofty ideals of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations."

REICH UNITS CHECK DRIVE FOR WARSAW

Break-Through Toward Riga Also Thwarted by Strong German Resistance

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—After several days lull, the Red Army resumed its attacks in several sectors between Warsaw and Augustovo with strong forces yesterday attempting to break-through in the direction of East Prussia and to the north in the direction of Estonian territory.

East of Warsaw, all Soviet attacks collapsed, but northwest of Bialystok they succeeded in gaining some breaches. After a bitter and fluctuating battle their advance there was checked.

Second focal point of the new Soviet attacks was between Mitau and Lake Pskov where, after heavy artillery fire and support from strong air and tank formations, the Soviets launched a mass attack with strong infantry divisions. North of the Pskov-Riga alone, the Soviets had massed 12 divisions.

The attack was not launched as a concentrated frontal charge along the whole front sector, but as a series of group attacks with concentrated forces all aiming to enter Estonian territory and to dash through to Riga. All these break-through attempts, however, were either checked, repulsed or thrown back in the face of fierce and stubborn German resistance even before they had reached the main German fighting line. Only in the area southeast of Pskov did they succeeded in penetrating the German lines. These forces are at present engaged in fierce battle with counter-attacking German troops.

The main forces of this Soviet attack were drawn from the sector north of Niemen where, for the past six days, they had repeated abortive attempts to break into the East Prussian frontier. The Soviets finally discontinued their attacks after the equivalent of two complete Soviet tank corps were destroyed.

Thus, near Wilkowishken and north of Niemen the initiative was fully in the hands of the German defenders. German panzer units near Wilkowishken continued successful attacks to the north and northwest despite stubborn Soviet resistance. In this sector, 69 Soviet tanks and 61 guns were destroyed or captured during the past two days.

In the Carpathian foothills, fierce fighting flared up again and attacks by German and Hungarian alpine troops north of the Tartar Pass made good headway. Soviet forces were thrown back beyond their former positions and suffered heavy losses.

West of Sanok, the Soviets again launched a large-scale attack but crashed against stubborn and well-prepared German positions and after several hours of heavy struggle, the Soviet troops were dispersed in the forefield of the main German fighting lines. On the farthest west wing, however, the Soviets gained some ground, but German counter-thrusts soon recaptured the terrain and destroyed 32 tanks.

Near Baranov, where the Soviets have established a bridgehead where the Vistula turns northward at the big bend, they pushed hard toward the west, but were soon intercepted and cut off. Their tank spearheads during the early part of the battle gained some ground, but a German counter-attack caught them from all sides and threw them back. Nineteen Soviet tanks were destroyed in this fighting.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 11

In the area southeast of Caen the enemy penetration area was sealed off. Since early this morning the enemy artillery fire increased to the intensity of drumfire. In the sector on both sides of the Orne the enemy made only local attacks yesterday which were unsuccessful. Here, 32 enemy tanks were destroyed. Particularly heavy fighting took place in the area south of the Vire. All enemy attempts to widen the area of penetration failed owing to our counter-attacks.

In the Le Mans area fierce fighting against the enemy is in progress. The defenders of St. Nazaire, Lorient and Brest threw back all enemy attacks. In these areas the anti-Axis forces suffered heavy losses. More than 40 enemy tanks were destroyed north of Brest in the past few days. The garrison of St. Malo held the town also yesterday against furious American attacks. German battleplanes attacked enemy vehicle columns north of Le Mans with good effect.

When heavy German bombers attacked enemy vessels off the coast of Normandy a 4,000-ton freighter was set afire while another large freighter and a destroyer were heavily damaged. Escort vessels of the Navy and naval flak artillery shot down 11 enemy machines off the occupied western districts.

In the French hinterland 271 terrorists were wiped out.

The retaliatory V-1 fire on London continues.

In Italy no fighting of importance took place yesterday.

On the Eastern Front numerous Soviet attacks between Stryj and the Vistula collapsed after bitter fighting. Northeast of Baranov our troops continued their attacks and captured a position. Enemy counter-attacks failed. Bomber and battleplane formations attacked Soviet boats on the Vistula with telling effect.

Between Warsaw and Augustovo the Soviets resumed their attacks in several sectors with strong forces. All enemy attacks east of Warsaw were smashed. Northwest of Bialystok the enemy entered our position but he was checked by our counter-attacks. Southwest of Kaunas the town of Vilkovishken was recaptured in counter-attack. The enemy here lost 69 tanks and assault guns as well as 61 guns.

North of Memel the Soviets, in view of the severe losses suffered in the previous days, discontinued their attacks. In the six-day battle of Raseinen our troops achieved a full defensive success. The Soviets suffered grave casualties and lost many tanks.

On the Latvian front the Soviets attacked with numerous formations but most of their attacks were repulsed in immediate counter-thrusts. Southwest of Lake Pleskau the enemy, throwing into battle more than 10 rifle divisions supported by tank and battleplane formations, broke into our positions. Heavy fighting is continuing to rage there.

Enemy bombers attacked Ploesti yesterday. German, Rumanian and Bulgarian air defenses shot down 13 enemy planes. Anti-Axis aircraft appeared over southern Hungary last night and two were shot down. Enemy fighter formations flew over southwestern and western Germany. A hospital train, clearly marked with the red cross, in the Munich area was machine-gunned. Enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin and Bremen last night.

V-I Ready for Action

This radiophoto from Berlin shows the V-1 being taken out of its secret hangar and geared for its fateful mission to Britain. The V-1 is catapulted from its moorings by means of compressed air, and its even high speed makes all pursuit impossible. This rocket-propelled weapon of death, the pride of German technicians, is Germany's reply to the Anglo-American terror bombings of her towns and cities.

Reich Aviatrix Completely Succeeds In Death-Defying Test Flight in V-1

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—A death-defying test flight in a V-1 was carried out with complete success by a German aviatrix, Captain Hanna Reitsch, of the Luftwaffe. Before the test flight was made, the authorities were flooded with requests by German aviators to be chosen. Captain Reitsch was chosen because she was the most suited physiologically and because she was small even for a woman.

The V-1 made especially for the test flight was equipped with various devices for a forced landing. The test was observed from the ground with binoculars and ended in a complete success. As a result of this test flight, Captain Reitsch's sense toward pressure was called amazing from the standpoint of aviation physiology by the famous German aviation physiologist, Dr. Sauerbruch.

Mrs. Hanna Reitsch is 34 and weighs 98 pounds. She was recognized for her outstanding flying abilities and was made the first woman Captain of the Luftwaffe in 1937. She has set a record of achieving the speed of 890 kilometers in a dive-bombing test. Since the outbreak of the current war she had been serving as a test pilot for new air weapons. She was injured when landing after the second test flight and was granted the First Class Iron Cross, the first ever granted a German woman, for this courageous action.

DIFFICULTY TO MAINTAIN PEACE IN PALESTINE SEEN

Worsening of Racial Controversy Between Arabs, Jews Will Trouble Lord Gort

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Lord Gort, newly-appointed High Commissioner for Palestine, will have great difficulty in maintaining peace and order in Palestine, the Exchange Telegraph reported from Jerusalem today in recalling the recent attempt to assassinate Harold MacMichael, former British High Commissioner for Palestine.

"Dark clouds of disturbance are again covering Palestine," the report said. "The disturbance that continued for several years since its start in Palestine in 1935 had ended finally with the outbreak of the present European War. But the racial controversy between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine has again been aggravated and Lord Gort, the new High Commissioner, will meet great difficulty in maintaining peace in Palestine."

Meanwhile, Premier Riad Es-Solh of Lebanon insisted upon the independence of Lebanon yesterday, declaring that Lebanon will never aid an country that intends to colonize other Arab States, according to a report from Beirut.

The Premier's statement indirectly attacked the proposal made by the Executive Committee of the British Labor Party to make the Palestine area a Jewish territory.

RADIO TOKYO PREFERRED BY U.S. TROOPS IN PACIFIC

American Publicity Directed To Front Irks Him, Yank Soldier Writes

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 10.—American soldiers in the southwest Pacific prefer Radio Tokyo programs to those put on by American stations, it is known from a letter carried by the New York Times in a recent issue, according to a New York dispatch.

The letter to the paper runs as follows:

"My son who is actively engaged in the southwest Pacific wrote:

"'The one thing that is beginning to irk me about home-front publicity is all the government and War Department talks about these wonderful radio programs they are spending millions on to broadcast to troops. The trouble is few of us have radios. Those that have cannot use them as a whole, because of parts which cannot be replaced. Furthermore, a few who can listen seem to prefer Radio Tokyo to any of our special soldier shows. For my money, it is just a better program'.

"I may say that my son is a radio artist in civil life, and he says that Tokyo is putting on better programs than we are, and he is speaking from a showman's angle and knows what he is talking about."

SPAIN PICKS FOREIGN HEAD

Lequerica, Former Ambassador to Vichy, Succeeds Jordana

Domei

MADRID, August 11.—Jose Felix de Lequerica, former Spanish Ambassador at Vichy, was appointed the new Foreign Minister today succeeding the late General Francisco Jordana.

Political quarters claimed that Mr. Lequerica's knowledge of the world situation has given him a wide political horizon and a force of objectivity which are regarded as appropriate prerequisites for his office. Moreover, due to his attitude during the Spanish Civil War, he enjoys the greatest of confidence of General Francisco Franco, Chief of State.

It is expected that the new Foreign Minister will energetically defend Spain's real interests and its neutrality.

Foe Raiders Routed

By I. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 11.—The enemy air force directed guerilla attacks on the Canton area at 9:30 p.m. yesterday, but were routed before they were able to appear over the city.

ENEMY'S 10TH ARMY IS DEFEATED AGAIN

With Fall of Hengyang It Suffers 4th Crushing Blow at Hands of Japanese

By I. HIRAISHI
Of the Military Press Corps

HENGYANG, August 10.—With the fall of Hengyang, Chungking's 10th Army was thoroughly defeated for the fourth time and the number of troops of that army who surrendered to our Forces surpassed those recorded so far in the fighting on the China front.

The first encounter of the Japanese Forces with the 10th Army took place at the time of the first Changsha operations when the enemy was badly battered and routed in the area north of Changsha.

Then, in the second Changsha operations, the 10th Army again made its appearance as the direct defense forces of Changsha. They were again dealt crushing blows and put to flight.

Last autumn, toward the end of the Chengteh mopping-up operations, the 10th Army was rushed over a long route from the vicinity of Hengshan for the succor of the Chungking forces encircled at Changteh. However, trapped by the Japanese Forces in the fields and mountains south of Changteh the 10th Army suffered miserable defeat. Three of its divisional commanders were killed in this encounter.

Although Chungking has been hastily reorganizing its armies by mustering various defeated remnants, the 10th Army had been comparatively well-equipped. Also, the repeated encounters with the Japanese Forces had built up a strong fighting spirit in the ranks of the 10th Army and it had been considered a model army. But the pick of Chungking's forces has been thoroughly beaten by the Japanese Forces and forced to surrender in vast number.

Urged to Stop Fighting

Domei

NANKING, August 10.—Pointing out that the defense of Hengyang was of no avail, General Pao Wen-yueh, Chief of Staff of the National Army of the Nanking Government, in a statement today urged Chungking to abandon its futile resistance and work for general peace in cooperation with Japan.

With the successive military setbacks suffered at the hands of the Japanese Forces, Chungking has now been stripped of all bases for counter-offensives General Pao asserted. He added that on the other hand, by capturing Hengyang, the Japanese Forces have gained a strategically advantageous position over the Chungking forces.

General Pao pointed out that the strict discipline of the Japanese Forces has won the full confidence of the Chinese inhabitants in and around Hengyang who are returning to the homes they evacuated prior to the battle. The inability of Chungking troops to cope with Japanese operations, as revealed in the siege of Hengyang, must have convinced Chungking leaders of the futility of their resistance against Japan, he added.

Declaring that now is the time for Chungking troops to cease playing the part of traitors to East Asia, General Pao urged them to desert the camp of the Anglo-Americans—the common enemies of East Asia—and work for general peace, together with Japan for the reconstruction of East Asia.

JINNAH REACHES BOMBAY TO DISCUSS WITH GANDHI

Reiterates Determination of Indian Muslims to Establish Separate State

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, arrived in Bombay today to discuss with Gandhi the proposals for the settlement of the communal question, according to a Bombay dispatch.

Jinnah reiterated the determination of the Indian Muslims to achieve the establishment of a separate Muslim state in India when he unfurled the Muslim League Party flag at the rally in Bombay today.

He declared: "If we do not achieve this legitimate right we shall perish and be wiped out from the map of India. Our demand is just and by the grace of God we shall speedily achieve it."

460 Greek Ships Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 10.—A total of 460 Greek steamers have been lost since the outbreak of the European War, thus reducing the pre-war total of 540 vessels to only 80, the refugee Greek regime announced today.

25,000 Truck Drivers In 8 States Walk-Out Due to Wage Dispute

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Helplessness of the War Labor Board to solve the strike by 25,000 drivers of 103 truck companies protesting against the companies' refusal to pay seven cents an hour wage increase compelled President Roosevelt to order seizure today of the midwest truck companies involved in an eight-state strike, according to a Washington dispatch. The states involved in the strike included Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, South and North Dakota and Wisconsin. The truck companies will be operated by the Office of Defense Transportation until the dispute is settled, the report added.

F.D.R. AND WILLKIE REPORTED MEETING

President Believed Will Offer Former Rival High Foreign Post If Re-Elected

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—A dramatic political meeting between President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie, former defeated Republican presidential candidate, is expected soon to discuss the American foreign policy, according to the PM, a New York dispatch says.

The report said that Roosevelt wrote Willkie for a meeting on July 13 after announcing his fourth term intention and it is said that the meeting will have widespread repercussion in the Dewey camp since the Republican strategists are worried over Dewey's election chances without Willkie's support.

Roosevelt's letter, the dispatch asserted, stated that he did not wish to discuss the Presidential campaign, but preferred to keep the discussion on a non-partisan, non-political basis thereby given the indication that the President might, in the event of his re-election, offer Willkie a high foreign post.

Political circles believed that this sudden invitation by the President probably indicates his aim to use to his advantage the important position held by Willkie in the Republican camp and probably even to win him over to the Democratic camp.

However, said the report, it is unlikely that Willkie will announce his support of Roosevelt since Willkie is critical of the Democratic foreign policy plank. Willkie has not yet committed himself to Dewey's Presidential candidacy nor denied Roosevelt's invitation.

Roosevelt in Aleutians

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—President Roosevelt, who visited Hawaii during the latter part of July and conferred with key army, air and naval leaders, is reported today to have arrived at an Aleutian island base on August 3, according to a Dutch Harbor dispatch.

After conferring with Vice-Admiral Frank J. Fletcher, Commander of the North Pacific forces, the President visited military installations.

U.S. Naming Ships

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—The 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Antietam and the 13,000-ton cruisers Chicago and Los Angeles will be named in a triple ceremony on August 20 at Philadelphia, the U.S. Navy Department announced today, according to a Philadelphia dispatch.

CHUNGKING TROOPS GOADED ON TO FIGHT

Men of Special Corps Organized at Demand of Yanks Shoot Them If They Falter

By D. OBAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

HENGYANG, August 10.—The troops of the Chungking garrison forces in Hengyang were forced to fight against their will. They were mercilessly compelled to continue futile resistance against the Japanese by the members of special supervisory corps organized by the Chungking command at the demand of the Americans.

However, these brutal, inhuman methods proved to be of no avail because the defenses of Hengyang crumbled before our smashing onslaughts, and the Chungking troops finally surrendered in vast numbers.

A certain Chungking soldier who had surrendered to the Japanese prior to the general attack on Hengyang disclosed the fact that his comrades-in-arm came to understand the true intentions of Japan when they first read the leaflets dropped into the walled town by Japanese airmen.

Behind the backs of their leaders and stealthily avoiding the watchful eyes of the men of the supervisory corps goading them on to action, the Chungking soldiers held on to the Japanese leaflets despite the fact that they were running a great risk in doing such a thing.

One company of the supervisory corps had been organized in the 10th Army at Hengyang. Armed with up-to-date weapons and acting on the orders issued by Chungking's highest military quarters, the men of that company committed the most brutal acts. If the Chungking troops showed any signs of faltering before the terrific pressure of the Japanese Forces they were shot on the spot.

The Chungking army also has what can be termed a supervisory system, which can best be explained as follows: A new recruit is spied upon and forced to fight by a veteran soldier who, in turn, is compelled to toe the line by the unit commander who also is watched by someone about him. Such is the supervisory system set up by the Chungking army command as one of the measures to force its soldiers to fight.

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NAKAMURA'S WORK TO FREE P.I. LAUDED

Recto Pays Tribute to Memory Of Filipinos' Friend in Letter to Shimoda

A warm tribute was paid by Claro M. Recto, Foreign Minister of the Philippines, on Thursday to the memory of Dr. Yaroku Nakamura, a former Justice Vice-Minister and a great friend of the Filipino people.

It was on August 10, just 15 years ago, that Dr. Nakamura died, and with his passing away the Philippine Independence movement lost a staunch supporter. Dr. Nakamura has shown in a practical manner his deep sympathy with those Filipinos who were fighting for the realization of the ideal of their country, namely, independence, working out her destiny in complete freedom from alien rule.

This tribute to the memory of the benefactor of the Filipinos in their fight for independence was contained in a letter to Bunichi Shimoda, President of the South Seas Development Company, who is one of Dr. Nakamura's sons-in-law.

Sends Arms to P.I.

Dr. Nakamura's aid to the independence workers in the Philippines was in the form of arms which went forward to the islands from Japan on ships chartered by him. Also the great Filipino patriot, Ponse, lived with Dr. Nakamura in his home for two months while he was in exile in Japan.

Foreign Minister Recto's message in memory of Dr. Nakamura is, in substance, as follows:

"The people of the Philippines remember with gratitude the efforts which Dr. Nakamura made toward their struggle for independence in the closing years of the 19th century. To this day they have not been able to repay their debt to their benefactor.

"When the delegation which went from the Philippines to Japan in 1898 in order to enlist support for the independence movement in the Philippines, he not only showed himself kindly disposed to the delegates but he also told them of his conviction that should the Philippines be possessed by a foreign country, the peace and prosperity of all East Asia would be jeopardized. Recollecting the events which have since taken place, I think it safe to say that his remarks were prophetic.

Form Volunteer Army

"Unhesitatingly Dr. Nakamura acted on his promise of aid toward the independence movement in the Philippines. He purchased a quantity of arms and ammunition to be shipped to the Philippines Revolutionary Government. He went even further: he induced the young people of Japan to take an active interest in the independence movement in the Philippines. The youngsters were so moved by what he told them that many banded themselves into a volunteer army and worked with the army of the Revolutionary Government.

"It is my greatest regret that Dr. Nakamura did not live to see the ideal of Philippine independence, cherished by him, become a reality.

"I write this letter in humble tribute to the memory of the great and virtuous Dr. Nakamura, of whom you are a son-in-law, and to express the unbounded gratitude of the Filipino people to one who did much to help the realization of independence for their country."

Studied in Germany

Dr. Nakamura was born in Ina, Nagano Prefecture, of a family of local importance in politics. In 1872 he went to Germany to study where he made a specialty of the study of forestry.

"He was the first scholar in Japan to be given the degree of Doctor of Forestry by the Tokyo Imperial University. He was also the founder of the Tokyo Forestry School, predecessor of the present Komaba Agricultural University of which he was the first president.

From education Dr. Nakamura changed to the field of politics. Before this he was for some time Justice Vice-Minister. He was returned to the House of Representatives where he led the discussion of measures for forestry administration.

It was Dr. Nakamura's earnest desire to see the various nations of East Asia unite in setting Asia free from American and British bondage. He was a great friend of independence workers in Asia and took an equally great interest in the revolutionary movement in China as in the Philippines.

His house provided shelter for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, and for Tuang Heing, who following the successful revolution, became a leader of the Kuomintang.

A wealthy man, Dr. Nakamura spent more than ¥1,000,000 of his own money to purchase arms for the independence workers in the Philippines and vessels for their transport.

Pray for Recovery

Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, president of the Mohammedan Association of Japan, speaking at a meeting on Friday to pray for the speedy recovery of Imam Rashid Ibrahim, the noted Islamite leader, who is at present confined to bed.

PRAYERS OFFERED FOR ISLAM LEADER

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's Proxy Attends Rites to Pray For Ibrahim's Recovery

A meeting to pray for the speedy recovery of Imam Rashid Ibrahim, the 95-year-old Islamite leader in Japan, was held at 2 p.m. Friday at the Mosque at Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku. Speeches were made lauding the meritorious efforts of the venerable Islam leader for revival of Mohammedanism in Greater East Asia and for the furtherance of fraternity between the people of Japan and the Mohammedan race.

The meeting was attended by a proxy of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, concurrently Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, President of the Mohammedan Association in Japan, Akira Matsumoto, head of the Moslem Group in Tokyo, Yon Hazrat, representing the Indian Mohammedans in Tokyo, Mohammad Sharif, the Java representative, and others, totaling about 50 persons.

Following the offering of prayers and a speech by Lieutenant-General Shioden, a letter of commendation and a monetary gift presented to the aged Islam leader by the Mohammedan Association in Japan, were taken to the bedside of Patriarch Ibrahim by Lieutenant-General Shioden, Mr. Matsumoto, Amin Islam, the head of the Mosque, and the Vice-head of the Islam Group in Tokyo. The four visitors to the Islam leader's bedside returned at 4:30 p.m. to report on Patriarch Ibrahim's condition. The meeting closed at 5:30 p.m.

Patriarch Ibrahim came to Japan in 1933 and established his domicile in Tokyo. He has been looked upon by the Islams all over the world as a most benign father. Although confined to bed, the aged Islam leader has continued to endeavor to disseminate understanding of the aims of the War of Greater East Asia among the Mohammedans in East Asia.

POWERFUL THAI CABINET UNDER KHUANG LAUDED

Japan Will Give Every Support To Thailand, Says Japanese Charge d'Affaires

Domei

BANGKOK, August 11.—Declaring Japan's wholehearted support to the new Thai Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Major Khuang Abhaiwongse, Ko Ishii, Charge d'Affaires at the Japanese Embassy here, made the following statement today:

"We feel happy to see Thailand administered by such a powerful Cabinet representing the will of the people. It is also a matter for felicitation that it is headed by such a young and capable Prime Minister and includes influential civilian and military men as members. It goes without saying that Japan will respect Thailand's independence and sovereignty. Moreover, Japan will spare no efforts in supporting the newly-installed Cabinet in its endeavor to promote the happiness and welfare of the people. We expect that Japan-Thai relations which are based on justice and sincerity will be further consolidated for the successful consummation of the current war."

Meanwhile, Nai Sisena Sombatsirei, Foreign Minister, invited the German Minister and other foreign diplomats to the Foreign Office and reported on his recent assumption of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

FARMING RESUMED IN HUNAN PROVINCE

Placing Full Trust in Japanese, Chinese Aid in Task Of Rehabilitation

By A MEMBER
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, August 10.—Farming activities in the rural areas around Chengchow, Loyang, Changsha and other regions are being revived speedily despite the blind air raids of the China-based United States air forces, and this is due mainly to the fact that the inhabitants of these areas, who have come to place their full trust in Japan, are cooperating wholeheartedly in the task of rehabilitation.

With the fall of Hengyang, the war situation on the China Front has entered a new stage. The basic aim of our operations on the Continent ever since the start of the Honan campaign to the offensive against the Sixth and Ninth War Zones has been to smash thoroughly the scheme of the United States and Britain to invade and control East Asia by gaining a foothold in China. Therefore, to attain our aim it is necessary for our Forces to deal a fatal blow to the Chungking army, the cat's-paw of the Anglo-Americans.

On June 20, or two days after the commencement of the Japanese campaign against the Sixth and Ninth War Zones, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China issued instructions to the officers and men under his command to the effect that our aim is to help China by crushing the Chungking army which is being utilized by the United States and Britain merely to realize their imperialistic aims in East Asia. The Supreme Commander also instructed his men to show every consideration for the welfare of the Chinese masses in the fighting zones and, needless to say, his instructions were fully carried out.

As a result wherever our Forces went they gained the trust of the Chinese people, and farming activities in the areas around Chengchow, Changsha, Loyang and other districts are progressing at an unprecedented pace.

The statement issued by the Japanese Government some time ago to the effect that even the Chungking soldiers are not Japan's enemies has caused a great repercussion among the officers and men of the Chungking army who are now forsaking Chiang Kai-shek to cooperate with the Japanese.

Every day sees more people returning to the homes they had evacuated in the former fighting zones, and this tendency is expected to be further spurred now that Hengyang has fallen into the hands of the Japanese.

LOSS OF HENGYANG BLOW TO U.S. HOPES

Fatal Set-Back Suffered by Enemy in China, Avers Spokesman at Interview

By the fall of Hengyang the enemy has suffered a fatal setback and the defeat of Chungking will also mean the defeat of the United States in China, commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday.

The Spokesman said:

"Hengyang at last has fallen. There is no more eloquent reply than this to all the false propaganda hatched up between Chungking and the United States. For the Imperial Japanese Forces on the continent the control of the artery of Southwest China—the Canton-Hankow Railway—has now become only a matter of time.

"What the fall of Hengyang will contribute to the strategical developments hereafter is clear by looking at the map. As in the case of other important cities, Chiang Kai-shek ordered his armies to defend Hengyang with their lives. The general offensive began only a few days before the fall of the city, but it may be noted that it was under encirclement for many weeks before and that the Chungking forces put up a comparatively dogged stand, much stronger than any that they had shown before.

Suffered Fatal Setback

"As the world well knows, Hengyang was the most forward base of the United States air force in China and a supply base of the first importance to the Chungking armies. It was for this reason that the American air force gave strong support to the Chungking armies in the Hengyang operations and by giving this support the United States had hoped to move forward its own base of operations against Japan and also to respond to Chungking's pleas for help. However, by the fall of Hengyang the enemy has suffered a fatal setback in the retreat of Chungking's military influence further to the west, in the complete destruction of bases of the American air force in China, and in the loss of rich war material and food producing areas.

"President Roosevelt declared not long ago that the complete defeat of Chungking would prolong the war against Japan. But whatever he may have thought at the time, the Japanese offensive to exterminate the American air force will hereafter be further intensified and the splitting of China in two by the complete control of the Canton-Hankow Railway is about to be realized. This will mean not only the defeat of Chungking but also the defeat of the United States on the continent. Even in its present state of alarm over the retreats on the China Continent, the United States appears to be enduring and even pacifying the Chungking leaders, not out of any sympathy for Chungking, but because those retreats are directly interlocked with the defeat of the United States in China.

"Chungking's gravest mistake has been its erroneous calculation which made it appear that the world war situation has turned against the Axis and that an Anglo-American victory has become a certainty. This mistake is nothing more than the product of an illusion created by the United States and Britain for the purpose of squeezing to the utmost, for their own use, the fighting power of Chungking. The war production vaunted by the United States has been used as a means to create this illusion, but the question of how to deliver arms and munitions in quantity into Chungking's hands has never been answered. For the United States to send these supplies and for Chungking to receive them, they must first of all break the strong continental blockade established by Japan.

"A Chinese sage has described such a situation as 'a rice cake in painting.' Laboring under fundamentally inconsistent war aims and serving as a cat's-paw of America and Britain who can never be trusted, Chungking is fighting against Japan at the sacrifice of its valuable manpower and small material supplies. This is the pity of Chungking, running headlong toward starvation by chasing after an illusionary rice cake."

Commenting on President Roosevelt's late-July conference in Honolulu with Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, and Admiral William Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Third Fleet in the Pacific, Mr. Iguchi observed that it was held for domestic consumption propaganda for the presidential campaign.

Roosevelt and his military chieftains were reported to have discussed a "new offensive" against Japan, the "unconditional surrender of Japan" and the "reoccupation of the Philippines." Mr. Iguchi remarked that "unconditional surrender" was becoming a war slogan repeated over and over again. "Once is enough for us, we are not as forgetful as they," the Spokesman said. The discussions for the reoccupation of the Philippines were strictly for domestic consumption, Mr. Iguchi stated. He said that the enemy might try if possible to land on some uninhabited island, since there were more than 7,000 islands in the Philippines, and make the most of such a landing in conducting the propaganda for the presidential campaign.

Mr. Iguchi said that such a conference was expected to occur often until the presidential election was over with the accompanying noisy, boisterous propaganda for domestic consumption. "The reality will not be so simple and easy as they dream," the Spokesman declared. "As they come nearer they are certain to meet the crushing might of the Japanese Army and Navy. They will also find to their surprise that the people of the Philippines will fight side by side with the Japanese Forces to safeguard their independence—not the kind of independence promised to them by the United States but the real independence which they have won in the war."

Koga's Rites Held

As August 11 marked the 100th day since the death at post of Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, memorial services were held on that day from 1 p.m. at Kenshuji Temple in Azabu. The rites were attended by the widow, the three daughters and other relatives of the late Fleet-Admiral.

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American Atrocities Rouse the Indignation Of Christians in China

Domei

PEKING, August 11.—Chinese Christian associations in North China today decided to send a protest through neutral Powers to the Americans whose soldiers have desecrated the dead bodies of Japanese heroes, in view of the fact that such inhuman behavior cannot be overlooked as it is a crime not only against the Christian religion but also against humanity. Accordingly, these Christian associations have set up a special committee to draft the protest which will be sent to the Americans.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS RAP U.S. BRUTALITY

Catholic Priests in Shonan Disgusted With Yanks' Desecration of War Dead

Domei

SHONAN, August 10.—Bitterly scoring the outrageous acts perpetrated by the American soldiers in the Pacific war theater as "rank barbarity and extreme bestiality," religious circles here voiced horror and disgust at the news that American doughboys are sending home as "souvenirs" to friends and relatives the remains of Japanese soldiers who died a glorious death in action on the Pacific Front. They declared today that this clearly shows how the American melting-pot of various races, without cultural or ancestral background, has been found guilty at the bar of world opinion of having perpetrated one of the worst acts of inhumanity in the war.

Typical of the sentiments expressed by the religious leaders was the statement made by the Rev. Peter Chir Roman Catholic priest in charge of the Church of the Sacred Heart, who declared, "The body of a human being, even after death, should be respected because it is an instrument created by God." This Catholic priest, who expressed horror and contempt on learning that America's so-called "First Gentleman" Roosevelt himself had recently posed for a picture showing him fondling a letter opener made from a forearm bone of a Japanese soldier, said that in sharp contrast to this abominable act, he himself had experienced deep reverence for the Japanese dead.

When the Japanese Troops converged into the city during the battle for Singapore, the Rev. Mr. Chin related that he was then pastor in charge of the Church of Saint Joseph in Bukit Timah where serious fighting took place. He said that soon after the entry of the Japanese Troops into the village, the soldiers buried their comrade war dead with the utmost reverence. British corpses found by them were also decently interred. On Bukit Timah Heights, side by side with the Japanese war memorial, stands another memorial erected by the Japanese Army in memory of those British soldiers who died in action during the battle for Singapore.

The fact that these two monuments stand together speaks of the undying Japanese spirit of Bushido which through the ages has guided Japan's soldiers, who even now are displaying this selfsame spirit of chivalry and kindness during the present war. And today, the Rev. Mr. Chin added, in certain church yards in Shonan, graves of enemy soldiers may be seen bearing mute testimony of the justice and fairness of the Japanese Government which at all times has shown a deep respect and honor to the dead, irrespective of race or religion.

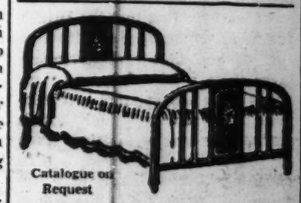
The well-known Burmese priest, the Rev. U. Set Ka, declared that American barbarism in this war knows no bounds. He recounted that American bombings of pagodas in Burma had caused the loss of numerous lives, including those of Burmese monks and priests. "This latest American act of sending home skulls of Japanese soldiers as souvenirs will never be forgotten by Asiatics as long as they live. It is an insult to human decency and a clear indication that Americans are one of the lowest types of humans alive today," he added.

The Very Rev. D. D. Chelliah, acting Dean and Superintendent of Saint Andrews Cathedral, the largest Christian church here, declared, "We Christians honor the dead and take care to preserve their remains. We also hold in sacred memory the places where they are buried. We strongly condemn any desecration of burial grounds or any defilement of mortal remains."

Questioning the sanity of the American nation as a whole, notwithstanding their professed belief in Christianity, these circles ask whether Americans prefer to remain quiet under the leadership of such a sadistic and perverted person who dares to flaunt such savage insult in the face of the Christian-loving world and, to use a trite American expression, "hope to get away with it." Roosevelt apparently forgot that he is fast reaching the eve of the next presidential election. Certainly his sordid action will not be left unexplored and unexplained by those Americans who have a spark of human decency in their breasts.

Obituary

Major-General Ikuzo Sakai, retired, head of the department guiding the service-to-the-nation labor service in the outer grounds of the Imperial Palace, died from an apoplectic stroke at his home here on August 10. He was a native of Okayama Prefecture and 64 years old.



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TOKYO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1944

Roosevelt Relinquishes His Bone

President Roosevelt must have been quite disturbed by the wave of horror that swept the civilized world over the public exposure of his followers' ghoulish infamy. Even in America itself, those Americans who still retain some sense of normal human decency joined in the storm of protest aroused by the naked exhibition of American savagery. Roosevelt, therefore, now no longer wants to keep a desecrated human bone among the motley souvenirs that decorate his desk. He has risked offending the donor by returning the previously accepted trinket carved out of a mutilated Japanese forearm. He now washes his hands of it. But no hand-washing by the President will suffice to blot out America's infamy. Not all the perfumes of Arabia can sweeten the charnel smell that now and forever must pervade the White House; nor all great Neptune's ocean wash out the stain that bony tribute left on Roosevelt's hand.

President Roosevelt's forced and tardy gesture in relinquishing the carved and mutilated bone does not undo the original sacrilegious crime. It cannot blot out the evidence exhibited by America itself for all the world to see that beneath America's civilized veneer subhuman, atavistic instincts flourish. Roosevelt's gesture cannot return to pristine innocence the hearts of those American children forever corrupted by the savage trophies with which their parents have defiled their childish play. It cannot purify the popular American press that pandered to America's perverse instincts by publishing photographs of Japanese skulls adorning milady's writing desk. Nor can it give back to American womanhood the title of fair or gentle sex, when one of their number let herself be photographed gloating over a Japanese skull with emotions unworthy of the barbarous females of head-hunting tribes, and millions of her sisters let Life's revealing photograph circulate in their homes without comment.

President Roosevelt, in returning the paper knife carved out of the bone of a Japanese soldier, suggested that it should be buried. But were it buried fathoms deep the crime it represents cannot be buried with it, nor can the spirit of the outraged Japanese warrior or his countrymen be thus easily appeased.

How indeed can that paper knife be now accorded human burial? Will it be buried with full military honors? Shall we now see a tombstone erected in some American graveyard with the epitaph: "Here lies a letter-opener carved by American savages out of the mutilated remains of a Japanese who died a heroic death defending his country's freedom against American aggression?" Will the donor of that defiled Japanese calcium commit the osseous fragment to ignominious interment in his own backyard? Or will he not more probably ignore the perfunctory suggestion of outraged world opinion forced from his Chief, and retain the grave-robbed souvenir for his own private regalement and that of similar ghoulish-minded American friends?

Whatever fate awaits that carved and mutilated bone; were it cast into the ocean; were it destroyed by fire; were it now further mocked by burial rites; were all America to put on sackcloth and mourn with copious crocodile tears at its grave; it would still remain the indelible evidence of American depravity, the permanent symbol of all that united Asia is fighting to keep out of this region, the clinching proof that humane principles can survive only with American defeat.

Britain's New Lend-Lease Request

Britain's reported request for the extension of American Lend-Lease aid for the purpose of rehabilitating her internal economy indicates not only the tremendous destruction which has been wrought by the German Luftwaffe and V-1 meteors on Britain's industrial capacity but also her grim, burning ambition to recapture her pre-war export markets at all costs.

Although United States Under Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr., denied that the British authorities had made such a suggestion, the report has nevertheless created considerable excitement and concern in the United States. The National Association of Manufacturers, representing American Big Business, as well as the conservative New York Journal of Commerce expressed themselves in favor of Lend-Lease deliveries to Britain in order to enable her to continue the war in the Pacific but beyond that, no. If Britain wants reconstruction materials, she can have them on a credit basis, they argued.

The reason for the opposition in the United States against such a request is clear enough. Britain promises in the future to become the most serious competitor of the United States in international trade. Having been the world's banker for many decades and knowing the ropes of foreign trade, the British are much more clever exporters than the Americans and possess many trade contacts which will be invaluable in their competition against the Americans. Moreover, the fact that the British are more willing to accept foreign goods in exchange for their exports gives them a big edge over their rivals who are apparently determined to maintain high tariffs against foreign importations even in the future. These intangible advantages, to be sure, may not amount to much beside the industrial power of the United States, but they form nevertheless indispensable assets. Obviously, under the circumstances, the United States which is bent on seizing as many foreign markets as possible, will not go out of her way to assist Britain rebuild her factories with the newest American machinery and equipment.

The future of international trade thus must appear fairly dark for the British. With the inevitable prospect of emerging from the current war as the greatest debtor nation on earth, the expansion of Britain's overseas trade becomes an imperative necessity if, as Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, stated not long ago, the British peoples are to "live at all". In the absence of Lend-Lease assistance for rehabilitation purposes, how will Britain rebuild her bomb-wrecked industries before the current global war ends so that she will be ready to compete with any degree of success with the industries of the United States which have not been damaged at all during the war? Will Britain shift the main burden of the war in the Pacific on the shoulders of the United States after a certain stage in the European war has been reached, as Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, clearly hinted recently, and use the occasion for the general rehabilitation and reorganization of her industries? What measures Britain will take obviously remains to be seen. But one fact is definitely clear. Britain must expand her exports to a scale unparalleled in the past, for failure to do so will invite certain economic disaster.

A Year Ago Today

August 13, 1943

One thousand and two hundred workers at the Dodge truck manufacturing plant of the Chrysler Company suddenly went on strike today. The strikers' demands, submitted to the company by the union headquarters in Detroit were that there shall be no arbitrary transfer of workers from one plant to another. It also said in case such action is necessary due to labor and material shortages, it shows that the government's production plan is faulty, and under such circumstance the Government's production schedule should be lowered.

TECHNICAL INDUSTRIES PUSHED IN SUMATRA

New Factories Are Being Built Under Japanese Guidance

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Although the economic progress of Sumatra has kept a steady pace with the expansion of her local industries, recently there has been a new tendency toward gradually changing from the class of usual household and other light industries to technical industries or the rationalization of operating such industries.

Those coming under the wide classification of technical industries are the paper and fiber industries which have been established recently according to Japanese technique. These industries have not only adapted Japanese technical guidance but have installed Japanese equipment.

With the objective of attaining local self-sufficiency, the following industries will be established soon: carbide, calcined soda oxygen and substitute lubricating oil.

Soda is an indispensable raw material used in the manufacture of paper and soap and such plants are scheduled to begin operation sometime in August. Carbide is important for electric welding and an absolutely necessary material for metal hand-lamps used in mining. Its factory will be completed in mid-September.

The abundance of coal, which is the basis of industry, is Sumatra's biggest asset. Although these aforesaid industries have very bright prospects for the future, it is also expected that the local production of lubricating oil too will operate more satisfactorily by using peanuts, palm oil and others as raw materials. When this industry begins full operation it will produce enough lubricating oil to make up for the shortage of local mobile oil.

Meanwhile, plans are being carried out at present in the oxygen industry to decompose hydroelectricity to be used for manufacturing. This plant is expected to begin operation shortly.

Sumatra not only enjoys an abundance of coal but is also blessed with a wealth of other important minerals. Under the former Dutch regime, Sumatra did not have the opportunity and lacked a powerful propelling force and so the development of her industries was retarded. However, following the formation of a mining association by industrialists of the Sumatra mines on April 28, this year, new development in the field of mining is expected to take place.

Lottery Sale

Simultaneously with the opening of the Sumatra branch of the Southern Regions Development Bank in April of this year, the first lottery for 1944 was placed on sale throughout Sumatra on April 1. This will result in an active, widespread circulation of currency.

Lottery tickets placed on sale last August throughout the island were closed at the end of March, this year, ending the lottery sales for 1943.

Compared with 1943, lottery tickets for 1944 will total 3,800,000 guilders. They will be sold until March, next year. Moreover, the provincial administrations have also fixed a plan to sell this year lottery tickets amounting to 3,612,000 guilders. Thus for 1944 the total lottery tickets to be sold throughout Sumatra will total 7,412,000 guilders which will absorb all floating funds and curb any inflationary tendencies.

Since the hastening of self-sufficiency is essential in the economic reconstruction of Sumatra, not only the military administration but the various provincial administrations have been effecting plans to realize this requisite as soon as possible. With this idea in mind, the western coastal provincial administration, having rallied Japanese merchants and businessmen within the province, have organized on May 31 a local self accelerating society. This society cooperates with the western provincial officials in carrying out its industrial policies and is working toward realizing self-sufficiency in local industries.

While Sumatra is actively engaged in speeding up self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs she is also vigorously participating in the production of vital necessities for war. One of the most important is the increased production of castor beans. The growing of castor beans in a war which depends upon aircraft is indispensable and all the localities of the Southern Regions are placing their surplus energy in the increased production of this vital material. The increased production of castor beans is being carried out along with the increased production of cotton.

Among important foodstuffs is the increased production of corn, tapioca and vegetables which local military authorities have ordered to be placed on the increased production list by passing a law because they form the most essential part in attaining the economic self-sufficiency for Sumatra.

G.E.A. Bloc—A Historical Need

Creation of New Order Is Natural Consequence of World Progress—China Cannot Remain an Outsider

By TOMOSABURO TAKAGI

It was more than 100 years ago that the British encroached upon China as a result of the Opium War of 1839, and ever since then China has been in a state of semi-slavery. It was not until December 8, 1941, that China was able to free herself from the yoke of Anglo-American control, and the final step in this direction was taken with the declaration of war against the United States and Britain by the National Government. To further complete China's independence Japan returned to China the concessions, the international concessions, the legation quarters and abolished extraterritoriality.

To further strengthen the new ties between the two nations, a treaty of alliance was consummated, whereby both countries agreed to respect each other's sovereignty as friendly neighbors, to cooperate closely for the construction of Greater East Asia based upon justice and to endeavor to eradicate all sources of evil which impede the accomplishing of this end.

Thus the old pact, with its section providing for the stationing of Japanese military forces as a defense against Communistic activities in the northern part of China became automatically null and void. Withdrawn also were the special provisions for the development of resources in North China and for trade in the Lower Yangtze region.

China, thus for the first time became a wholly independent country, for Japan's example was quickly followed by other Powers of the world who had come to recognize her independent sovereignty.

Together with this new glory, it is more than natural that a great responsibility was thrust upon the shoulders of this new-born government. In which directions should she direct the powers with which she was thus invested? First of all, she must endeavor to establish stability and prosperity in the daily lives of her people and seek thereafter, her cultural development.

These, however, are common formulae for a peace-time world. At this time of world strife, the prerequisite to all is the eviction of all traces of the evil Anglo-American influence from the Asiatic Continent. Never again must they touch the soil of Greater East Asia.

To Strengthen Fighting Power

In order to accomplish this prime aim, her fighting power must be strengthened. And this has been voiced by President Wang Ching-wei in his determination to "adopt a policy to strengthen the fighting power." There are three basic steps which may be taken in this direction: (1) to bring about security of livelihood among the people, (2) to develop the natural resources and increase food production, and (3) to industrialize the country intensively.

Japan is sparing no efforts in aiding China along these lines, for the two countries form a united whole to live or perish together, and the destiny of East Asia hangs on their cooperation.

No matter how rich a food may be in vitamins, if it is not appetizing to the eye, it loses half its appeal. So it is with the construction of Greater East Asia. However sublime the aims of constructing a common prosperity area may be, the first and foremost efforts must be directed toward securing the livelihood of the peoples. This requires much time and effort, for the reconstruction of a region on an entirely new basis is not an easy task.

Under present conditions, the National Government should follow the advance of the Imperial Forces which reached Loyang and are apparently opening up the Peking-Hankow-Canton Railways, and reconstruct the occupied areas by improving agricultural methods, providing better irrigation facilities, developing unused land, and increasing the production of those materials which are necessary for the winning of the war.

Along the regions extending both sides of the Yellow and Yangtze rivers flourish the true granaries of China. And these sections have been placed under the administration of the National Government. To combat the adverse effects of the war there, the government should bring those districts under its strict control, maintaining a rigid hold on the economy and stabilizing the commodity prices. For of all the belligerent nations today, China is the only one which can hope to realize self-sufficiency in food.

No nation can avoid inflation entirely during a war, but it need not be feared if (1) commodity prices are regulated, and (2) the bond-digestion is properly promoted.

During World War I, the inflation did not prove an obstacle in the proper execution of the war, and it was only when all the countries of the world abandoned their economic control after the war that there rose the worst aspects of the phenomenon. The defeated nations were forced to pay an enormous indemnity. Germany and Austria were the greatest sufferers, while Russians under the Soviet Government, placed no trust in their currency. Such factors created the post-war havoc of inflation.

What must be feared most of all is the loss of faith in the currency. This may be overcome by (1) maintaining the peoples' confidence in their government, and (2) maintaining inflexible confidence in the circulation of the currency.

For Smooth Circulation

During a war, no State can expect smooth circulation of commodities; but there are two ways to meet the situation. The first is to back the currency with gold or silver. Such a method is almost unnecessary in Japan, but in China and Thailand, it may be worthy of consideration. Currency does not necessarily have to be changed for specie during the war, but this specie must be provided for the post-war exchange if confidence is to be maintained. This is a universal fact based on human nature.

The second method is to guarantee the exchange of bonds or currency either for specie or other properties after a certain period or after the war, which will help to maintain the stability of the currency and prevent undue inflation.

Greater East Asia has two special characteristics: to the north lies a vast continent, while to the south there is an oceanic region. All workers for the construction of Greater East Asia must keep this geographical factor in mind, and endeavor to bring about self-sufficiency both in the north and the south respectively. With the two supplementing each other, a perfect plan of construction may be realized.

Fortunately, the continent is self-sufficient not only in foodstuffs but also in vital war materials. Further, with salt, coal and iron of North China there are great possibilities for the development of the area from the point of chemical industries.

The National Government of China should endeavor to establish security of the people's livelihood and to strengthen the nation's fighting power simultaneously, for only after this has been done will the people begin to appreciate the real political strength of the government.

It is of utmost importance to have the people of China realize that the construction of the Common Prosperity Region is not the self-righteous program of Japan alone, but it is a historical necessity.

Glancing at the history of Chinese national development, we discover that the Three People's Principles alone of all the idealistic trends have survived the times. Upon closer examination we see that it is the manifestation of a direction of progress of all nations of the world—namely, from the days of feudal lords to a State divided among warlords and thence to a nationalistic State.

A Stepping Stone

At this point, there is one factor to be remembered. That is, the Three People's Principles should be merely a stepping-stone toward an even higher goal. In comparison with other nations of the world, China may be said to be at least 50 years behind, as far as political development is concerned.

Why has China, with her tradition of being the first civilized nation in the world, failed to keep abreast with the changing time? The answer lies, the author believes, in the history of that nation. She had been frequently invaded by enemies from the north. Preoccupied with maintaining her defenses, she had remained in the self-sufficient feudal economy within her own domain. Suffice it here to say that in the modern world, it is not enough to be contented with an idea of one nation. It is for this reason that the Treaty of Versailles, which stressed self-determination of nations, had to crumble in face of high tariff barriers. Analogous to this is the failure of the efforts of the Vienna Conference some 100 years ago—in 1815—to maintain the out-moded feudalistic structure by recognizing the co-existence of petty local kingdoms. It was no match against the nationalism which was gradually gaining momentum throughout Europe.

It has been observed by Kudenhoff, of Germany, that the world has shrunk subjectively with the development of the airplane. In such a world, it is a mistake for such small nations as Belgium, Holland and Denmark to attempt to survive as independent entities. They should, maintains Kudenhoff, join forces and form one great bloc as a defense against the advance of Communism and British plutocracy, or face the prospects of being wiped out by them.

The creation of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region is historically most natural. It is inevitable. This contention is based upon economic, population, and national defense reasons. With the rapid development of the airplane, radio-locators, and other modern weapons of war, no one nation is able by herself to maintain absolute independence. Greater East Asia must form one and Europe must do likewise—a bloc which can be self-sufficient in foodstuffs and in war materials to uphold its stability.

Though possessing abundant natural resources, China cannot maintain her independence by herself. She must in her defense join hands with Manchoukuo and Japan, as well as with French Indo-China, Thailand, Malai, Sumatra, and other Southern Areas. That the people of China shall fully realize the real importance of the Common Prosperity Region, it's raison d'etre and values, is therefore a far more basic condition than all else in the development of the benevolent political power of the National Government of China.

MORALITY AND JUSTICE IN TIME OF WAR

Enemy's False Propaganda A Danger to Post-War World

By MIKI YODA

Daily morality and international justice are needed during times of war more than at any other time. We, as a nation, must advance boldly as our national morality directs us and as international justice guides us. Our actions should be such that we should be a pattern of international justice in the post-war period.

We have admirably demonstrated our national traits of justice and morality in previous wars. For example, in both the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, nothing was resorted to in this country that was inconsistent with our national morality. In fact, with regard to the treatment of war prisoners, our country had gained world praise. In the present war, again our national trait is being clearly manifested. With but one thought, to destroy the enemy, our officers and men fight. But once an enemy surrenders, our men, without waiting for the command from above, nurse the sick and wounded and see to the comfort of the prisoners. We cannot help but feel proud of this special feature of our national characteristic.

At the height of the first World War, Bertrand Russell of England wrote an article, "Justice in War," favoring the use of unscrupulous propaganda to foster hostile feeling against the enemy. This article gave me the impression that the English are warlike by nature. To a large extent, I think they are. In the present war, we find statesmen of both England and America unleashing a never ending stream of propaganda to stir hostile feeling against Japan.

False Report Inexcusable

Of course, in time of war, a country adopts various emergency measures from strategic and diplomatic necessity. The announcement of an incident may be withheld from the public to prevent the enemy from securing valuable information concerning our war prosecuting power, or the propaganda front is strengthened to heighten the people's morale. But a nation need not resort to stratagem and artifice which are false and which run counter to its national morality.

When, in a protracted conflict, all the belligerents resort to artifice and stratagem for propaganda purposes in order to prosecute the war, I cannot help but wonder what ill-effects they will have upon individual morality in the post-war period. This is something well worth considering along with thoughts on how to win the war.

If people fall for this sort of nefarious propaganda the enemy is spreading at present, they will think nothing of resorting to lies even in matters of trivial significance. When proven false, they will not only refuse to hold themselves responsible but feel no pangs of conscience for so doing.

The Japanese nation and people, in the midst of this morally degrading tendency of the world, should give a wide berth to the moral drift of the times and maintain clearly the beauty of their national morality.

In this respect, the communiques issued by our Imperial General Headquarters have won world commendation by their straight-forwardness and preciseness of detail. This fact is an expression of our national trait. A single truth of carrying out one plan is worth more than a hundred rosy promises. It is this characteristic virtue of the 100,000,000 Japanese that is the binding bond of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region and it is this that will shape all the peoples residing within the region into one family of nations.

What's Wrong With U.S. Ideals

Events Which Have Taken Place Since Teheran Indicate Extent of Change in American Policy

By HAJIME AZUMA

The present war has ushered in an age of revolutionary changes and unexpected international aliguments in what, up to 1941, was regarded as more or less of an established order of things. The outstanding development, without question, has been the freedom which the peoples of East Asia have regained after centuries of servitude to the predatory nations of the West. This freedom, it is safe to say, is an established thing no matter what happens, for it is unthinkable that countries such as Burma and the Philippines will ever return to the status quo prior to the war. And if this is true of Burma and the Philippines, it is not likely that India will long remain docile. The same thing holds true of China.

Thus the onward march of the nations of East Asia is an irresistible force which will play an important role in shaping the future of the world.

Today in Europe the opening scene of another great experiment seems to be unfolding. It has to do with the policy of the United States toward the Soviet Union, and inasmuch as Soviet political influence is spreading rapidly throughout Europe, outside of Germany, this matter is one of transcendent importance. The conventional school of thought in the United States contends that American and Soviet aims are irreconcilable and that the spread of Soviet power and influence in Europe and elsewhere will inevitably lead to a head-on clash between the two countries. This is the usual line of reasoning and is based on the hypothesis that the Soviet Union's world policy was, is, and always will be to make the world Communistic.

Another school, one which appears to be led by President Roosevelt and the extreme leftists among his New Dealers, appears to have dumped this orthodox hypothesis overboard and to have ventured forth on an entirely different course. It is difficult to say to what extent President Roosevelt, who has always had a penchant for novel and dramatic actions but who is undeniably shockingly superficial about Europe and Asia, is being swayed by his brain trusters, but there is, at any rate, no doubt whatever that he has adopted a new line of thought and action regarding the Soviet Union.

Condition for Creating New Order

He is striving, it is reported, to bring the Soviet Union, which has fallen out with the European tradition, back into the family of nations as a condition precedent to the establishment of a new world order. He appears to be laboring under the supposition that unless that reunion takes place, there can be no assured hope of lasting peace. He seems to accept the view that the Soviet Union will be able to reconcile its interests with those of the rest of Europe as well as the United States.

The groundwork for the new departure in American policy toward the Soviet Union was, according to fairly reliable reports, laid last year at Teheran by President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin, with Prime Minister Churchill sitting in as a disappointed third party. Throughout the meetings there were frequent bickerings between Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, it is said. It was President Roosevelt's self-appointed chore to moderate the asperities before they drew blood. He made every endeavor, so it is reported, to understand Premier Stalin's point of view and to assure Russia of his own complete good faith.

A study of President Roosevelt's attitude toward the developments in Europe since Teheran certainly bears out this report. The United States has gone far out of its way to show its trust in the Soviet Union, even to the point, often, of jeopardizing its own reputation. It failed to renew its offer of good offices in the Russo-Polish controversies; it has supported Tito, the Croatian Communist leader in Jugoslavia; it has agreed to surrender the equivalent of a third of the Italian fleet to the Soviet Union; it has bluntly reiterated its advice to the Finns to quit the war at once without reference to Soviet terms; it has assumed a more or less disinterested stand toward the recognition by the Soviet Union of the Badoglio regime in Italy and of the exiled French regime in Africa, although especially in the case of the recognition of Badoglio, the Soviet Union clearly jumped the gun on the British and the Americans.

From what has happened during the past few weeks it seems reasonable to believe that the United States has completely reversed its pre-war world policy of insisting on the maintenance of the status quo, which is to say, in the old order of things. President Roosevelt is showing by deeds today that he intends to give the Soviet Union a free hand on the European contention first of Great Britain that the future well-being of Europe depends on the maintenance of Britain's traditional policy of "balance of power" on the European continent, and second to the contention of the orthodox school of thought in the United States which holds that too close association with and trust in the Soviet Union should be avoided. The arguments of this school of thought run, it is reported, something like this: what assurances does President Roosevelt have that Premier Stalin will not merely make use of the concessions which the United States is now making, and pursue his own policy later on. A Soviet Union dominant over too large an area of continental Europe, this school holds, will suit America's vital interests less than the torn and distracted Europe of 1939.

President Roosevelt, however, seems to have swept such thoughts altogether from his mind, at least for the time being. As Forrest Davis sees it, Roosevelt, "gambling for stakes as enormous as any statesman ever played for, has been betting that the Soviet Union needs peace and is willing to pay for it by collaborating with the West."

This is a complete reversal of the stand which the United States adopted prior to the war. It is based on the theory that the affairs of Europe should be run by the Europeans under the aegis of one dominant power on the European continent.

U.S. Ideas Change

This is a revolutionary change in American thinking. Yet this scheme of things did not originate in the mind of President Roosevelt. It is essentially the same principle of a new order on the European continent for which Germany has been fighting. And it is one of the ironies of the age that the United States, which has been fighting and is still fighting to prevent this new order from taking place under the aegis of Germany, seeks to bring it about under the Soviet Union and Great Britain. Whether this is because the soundness of what Germany had in mind did not occur to President Roosevelt until last year when he met Premier Stalin, or whether it is because of Roosevelt's natural dislike of Germany and fondness of the Soviet Union, are matters which can hardly be answered yet. It is interesting to note in this connection, however, that Ernest K. Lindley, who has been studying President Roosevelt closely since the time he was governor of New York, observes that "the prejudices and the psychological makeup of the President are extremely important factors in his conduct of foreign affairs." It is also of more than passing interest, in the light of what is happening in Argentina and elsewhere, and of the realistic policy which the United States and Great Britain are adopting toward each other, to note that the same author writes that Mr. Roosevelt "is too familiar with the British to be a gullible pawn of British policy like his old friend Colonel House. He feels no more inferiority in the presence of a British title than in the presence of an American industrialist."

Now let us turn to East Asia. Japan has been trying to pound into the heads of the American President and his people, that Europe should be run by Europeans, America by the Americans and Asia by the Asiatics.

It is ironical that after insisting on the maintenance of the status quo and going to war against Japan for breaking this status quo, the United States is now awakening to the realization that the new order which Japan advocates is the only means whereby lasting peace can be restored to East Asia. Yet, as in the case of Europe, while agreeing that Europe should be run by Europeans and Asia by the Asiatics, it insists on choosing the nations which should be the guiding force in both Europe and in Asia. In the case of Asia it has decided that this must be the tottering regime in Chungking.

This is idealism plus nonsense. No one but an American could be guilty of such muddled thinking. And the tragedy of it all is that it is not the President alone who follows that line of reasoning. It is typical of all Americans. They agree that Asia and Europe should, in principle, run themselves, yet they insist, in fact, that Asia and Europe must run themselves as the United States wants Asia and Europe to be run. And the American people will not countenance any interference in Western Hemispheric affairs by any European or Asiatic nation.

Is this sort of thinking due to the abysmal ignorance of the American people, or is it an unfathomable sinister design of ruling the world by craftily camouflaging that design under the cloak of ignorance and idealism? Whichever it is, there can be no doubt that the peoples of the rest of the world will have to live in untold misery as long as the United States clings to such a design.